## FRENCH POLITICS.

A Parisian After-Dinner Chat.

The scene is laid in the smoking room of a arean conflictan after dinner. The personners are an i Minister, a statistician, two or three journalists, the titles stock brokers, and ornamental society men. The inversation is general. Panis, Nov. 29,-" Have you heard the news?

Cambetta has been dangerously wounded by a Somebody told me he had attempted sui-

Ah! no. Another gossip at Tortoni's tonight endeavored to make out that Gambetta had fought a duel on account of that veiled lady in black who pays mysterious visits to the

dietator's house at Ville d'Avray," Your friend must have a rich imagination. However, there is something mysterious. This afternoon I saw several of Gambetta's friends at the Chamber, and all of them gave a different account of the accident, as they called it. All that is certain is that Gambetta is wounded. that he is confined to his bed, and that the

gossips have a new topic of conversation."
"Have you heard Rechefort's motion the affair? No? It is not bad. I cannot believe in the saidle theory, he said. Perhaps it is the ball of M. de Fourtou's pistol, which, given the distance which separated him from his adversary, has taken four years to reach him."

It is true; Gambetta and Fourton fought a duel that was much talked about at the time. I

had almost forgotten it."
"What is the latest news about the Cam-

'Haven't you read Mme Adem's letter to the editor of La Prance? It was La France, you know, that started the story that Gambetta and his friends had arranged among themselves who should be the successor of the venerable Grey in case death or senility should cause a vacancy in the Presidency. According to La France, the choice had failen on a coloriess military man, Gen, Campenon, who was Minister of War in one of the numberless Cabinets with which

non, who was Minister of War in one of the numberless Cabinets with which we have been bewildered during the past six years. The idea was, you remember, that Gambetta should be virtual dictator of France, and that teen. Campenon should be a second MacMahon, a show President, doelle, obedient, and insignificant, a mere puppet, just as the Marshal was in the hands of the Duc de Broglie and Jourton at the time of the attempted coup d'stat. Young Joseph Reinach was present at this discussion at Gambetta's, and then came and chattered about it at Mme. Adam's, where he was overheard by the editor of La France, who maintains that Mme. Adam's, where he was overheard by the editor of La France, who maintains that Mme. Adam's negleting to open this campaign against Gambetta. You see a more Adam has been very much in the shads lately, and sho saw in this incident an opportunity of irritating her former friend Gambetta, and perhaps of entering once more into the field of polities."

All hel People have had enough of Mme. Adam's schiltes. Since the Czar refused to receive her, she has been done for."

Well, whatever the truth may be, things in France are in a tad way when such accusations are not only made, but seriously discussed by the press. Three years ago you would not have heard of such a thing as a dictatorship. Now, the Republicans are so disunited and so terriby ravaged by political harred that no accusations are too absurd, no manner of polemic too base to be employed against the friends of yosterday who have become the enemies of to-day. Lock at the Audrieux affair at the present moment, at the Clessey-Raula scandal, at the Rechefort-Reinach incident."

Ohl it is certain things cannot go on as they are, "said a smart broker. "What is the state of the Reances of the country? What is the state of the Reances of the country? What is the state of the Reances of the country? What is the state of the Reances of the country? What is the state of the Reances of the country? What is the state of the Reances of the country

smash up of the Union Generale the republic had capital on its side; since that time the financiers have become reactionaries."

And so the republic at the present moment has against it the financiers, the dressmakers, the clergy, and the demi-monde," concluded a Boulevard journalist.

The great danger for the republic," said an ex-Minister who has distinguished himself as a historian and essayist—"The great danger for the republic is certainly the religious question. The hadicals in particular, the men of the type of Clemenceau and Jules Roche, seem to me to under-estimate the importance of the influence of the Church. More than three-quarters of the women of France are Catholics; on the great occasions, on the days that are marked with 2 white pebble, as Horace says, in a French woman's life, the priest comes into the house, namely, on the marriage day and whenever a child is norm, to say nothing of the confirmation of the children, or of the sail ceremony which falls like a curtain on the last act of the human comedy. The men of France may not be practising Catholics, but how many of them die without the supreme consolations of religion? A smail minority, I think. The raticals make the great mistake of considering the Roman Church as an effect institution. They are mere flies making war upon an elephant. One thing that may contribute to their misconception is the fact that for the moment the Clerical party has no great orator and no great journalist. Mgr.

the Orleans family? The Comte de

been popular. They are all brave men, but they are not frank and clear. For instance, now, who can define the exact situation of that family ris-à-ris the nation and wis-à-ris ceach other? The Comte de Paris has submitted to the Comte de Chambord and made a fusion between the Bourbons and the Orieans house; but the Due d'Aumale is not a pariy to this fusion, so that whichever way the balance turns, either D'Aumale or the Comte de Paris will be on the right side of the fence, and in any case the prize, if prize there be, will remain in the Orieans family. As for the Comte de Chambord, he really seems out of the question. He has given so many proofs of his inability or of his unwillingness to ascend the throne that we may safely leave him out of the question. For the reasons I have stated, I believe rather in the possibility of a dictatorship, brought on by certain events which we cannot at present antelipate. There remains, of course, the Napoleonie family, whose legend, howaver, is pretty well worn out. Still, the young Prince Victor, whom we have all seen lately in a certain eximperial salon, is a bright and promising young man. If Princes Victor came to the throne, we should see the curious phenomenon of a third Napoleon who is a foreigner ruling France."

The lirst Napoleon was a Corsican; Napoleon III, son of the Queen Hortense and of a gentleman who was certainly not the King of Holland, had some French blood in his veins, but not a drop of Napoleonie blood; there is reason to believe that Napoleon III, was a Dutchman; the young Prince Victor las Napoleonie, Corsican, and Italian blood in his veins, but not a drop of Napoleonie blood; there is reason to believe that Napoleon III, was a Dutchman; the young Prince Victor las Napoleonie, Corsican, and Italian blood in his veins, but not a drop of Napoleonie Bood; there is reason to believe that Napoleon III, was a Dutchman; the young Prince Victor las Napoleonie, Corsican, and Italian blood in his veins, but not a drop of Napoleonie of the Napoleonie of Savoy

THE SANDWICH ISLAND SUGAR TRADE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The following extract from the Boston Daily Adrertiser has not brought to light all the facts of the Sandwich Island treaty:

Concerning the sugar trade of the Pacific coast, Mr. M. Do Young, editor of the San Francisco Chronicle makes an interesting statement. Attention has aiready been called to the unjust working of the reciprosity treaty fetween this country and the Nandwich Islands in a memorial to thought working of the reciprosity treaty fetween this country and the Nandwich Islands in a memorial to thought the Nandwich Islands in a memorial to the Nandwich Islands in a memorial to the Nandwich Islands in the Islands one way—and the imports of sugar, rice, and other goods from the islands have far exceeded the shipments of American manufactures to them. In fact, all that is exported from San Francisco is a little flour and some general merchandise, the sugar-gate value of which ranges from \$40,000 to \$00,000 cach year, while the imports were valued at about \$4,400,000 in 1880, and \$5,864,300 last year. The thrifty islanders having secured a free market for their sugar, do not return the compliment, but send to England for the machinery used on their plantations. Under the treaty it is stipulated that the sugar admitted free shall not exceed grades Nos. 10 and 12. Dutch standard, so that the refining has to be done in this country. It is assorted that much think and Manila angar is sent to me through the islands. It is certain that the islands and Minila Rice is also ran inconsistent the islands and Minila Rice is also ran inconsistent the islands and Minila Rice is also ran inconsistent the islands and mitted free. The population of the islands is only \$0,000 native and their islands in the sugar is passed through the Sandwich Islands and admitted free. The population of the islands is only \$0,000 native and here is sugar through the same through the sugar to passed through the Sandwich Islands and adm

Previous to this treaty these islands were in a bankrupt and ruined condition, and property was almost valueless. The loss of the whale fisheries, the rapid decrease in foreign as well as native population, the loss by blight of the coffee and orange plantations, together with the extravagance of the Kanaka Government, were the principal causes of this. But a very small portion of the trade of the islands was in the hands of Americans; almost the entire busi-ness was controlled by English and German houses. The islands were in debt to English bondholders. German and English ships car-ried the goods, with the exception of flour. lumber, and fish from California and Oregon, and even this business was mostly in the hands of German firms. The sugar plantations were small, and, owing to certain obstacles, it did not pay the planters to make any but the best gro-

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American Beautics at Aice.

From the Landon World.

Nice. Doc. 3.—Many of Nice's fashionable guests have not returned yet for example. Comcass fashionable contesses of Advance. Contesses Braniscka Contesses of Chastel Concesses de Wegule, Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Stoses Boyd, the Wegule, Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Stoses Boyd, the Wegule, Lady Macdonald, Mrs. Stoses Boyd the American beauty, as well as Mrs. Stores Boyd the Jacks are remains white residents and a consequence of their absence some difficulty in starting the round of fashionable events is experisoned. Their arrival is, however, a question of a few days.

POETRY OF THE PERIOD.

The Lay of the Attorney-General, Of elegant deportment I'm a very polished paragon; Not in the court of haught Castile or stiquettish Arago Could e'er be found a courtier whose manners were

With ringlets any looser, or with trink hose any tighter. With doublet any louder, or whose wits were any lighter. I strat about and stalk with a most majestic walk; Tou cannot find my equal for pretty sounding talk. But I never make an effort that does not turn out a balk. I don't know any law, but, propelled by my pomposity,

I swim about the court room in the flood of my ver busity; With gestures most claborate the air I keep a-hoeing; I quite break down the jury with the vigor of my

blowing; But just about the period when o'er my speech I'm

showing.

I feel as bold and big, in my handsome old-school rig. As a smirking Q. C. in his silken gown and wig. But for my official duties I do not care a fig. In unimportant cases an easy course like this will do

In Star route matters and the like a man like Colonel
Bliss will do.
I make the extra counsel look after the indicting: They hant up the authorities, the briefs they're paid for writing; They cross-examine witnesses and do the legal fighting

While in my office snug I sit and try to look inviting. If our case is vary lame, they're sure to bear the blame, But if their talents win it, be sure that, all the same, The glory of the verdict for B. H. B. I claim.

In law I do not always do perhaps the most effective work, But then, my specialty, you know, has really been detective work.

Whenever I am talking with a man in public station.

I keep a shorthand writer to take down his conversa-

elation, At setting on a spy to rob a man of occupation? really can't do less, and I fe a a gentle stress hould be laid spon a rogue to force him to confess

pretty farmishing.
I did but gravify in this that subtle sense of duty

Which makes me anxious to surround myself things of beauty;
For taposities and vases I have a very 'outceve.
For handsome clother and trappings, and liquids that

are fruity.

I am foud of show and state, and of rows of gleaming plate, Jeffersonian simplicity is what I most do hate: And for comprehensive prettiness where could be found

my mate? And that's the reason, I suppose, the most observant men are all Agreed they've never seen my like as an Attorney

General.

They know that not to law or labor is my bent all. But that my heart is wholly set on being ornamental; That, while my predecessors upon business were intent all,

dearly love to loaf, and enjoy the sentimental That tells me my official hide will soon be soundly tanned.

Doubting Whether She Loves Him.

Outly a turn of the tide.

Outly a turn of the tide.

I was sitting here, by myself alone
On this rock now hardly three hours agone.
With my look on my knees, and my eyes on the sea,
And my thoughts still further adrift, when he
so suddenly stood by my side.

The sun shone white on the sails.
The waves were dumining and sparking in light;
And I—may visions were almost as bright.
But a mist is now creeping along the shore,
And I shiver with cold—it is nothing more;
If it were—what now avails;

Only one turn of the tole! He told me his love was so deep and strong. That in saying him may I did him wrong. That I led not the right his life to break. And before I half know the worls I spake I had promised to be his bride.

I can see his footneints yet.
Though the steadthy waves have almost effected from the sands day hed the track they traced.
But I feel as if years had gone over my head.
As if I had deal, and here trained from the dead,
Since those sands were glistening wet.

only a turn of the tide!

Is it always so when our dreams come true!

Is the present so gray, and the foture so bine!

Is the present so gray, and the foture so bine!

Is the rainbow we classed nampit but directing in And the hope we hugged to our hearts and kissed Delusion and naught beside! I had liked him truly for years

I know he is greater and notice than I. With a jurget brain and a clearer obe. That my life is of small arconne. If he give line confert, but shall I so home as a live. Peel those half tureasoning fears?

SOUTH CAROLINA'S PROSPRATES.

BEAUPORT, Dec. 4 .- The deposit of phosphate rock, to the mining of which the Sea Islands owe to a great extent, their present prosperity, extends from the Cooper River on the north to the Broad River on the south. The tract of land and water supposed to be underlaid by the phosphate stratum is about one hundred miles long by twenty-five miles wide. Originally, I think, all this tract was under water, and the islands were formed by the slow growth of sand bars and the gradual elevation of the country. The phosphate rock lies on a bed of clay, not in a solid sheet, as might be expected, but much as paving stones in the sand bed of a city's streets. The stratum is of an average thickness of one foot. An acre will yield 1,000 tons of dried phosphate rock fit for the market. In the rivers and shallow bays the stratum is generally covered by a thin layer of sand or muck, and many tons of loose rocks are scattered widely on the almost solid surface of the main deposit. These pieces have probably been torn up from the pavement by the tides. In the marshes the rock is covered by from three to twenty feet of muck, and under the islands it is deeply covered by sand and gravel. It is only such rock as lies under the water, or is carried by a shallow deposit of muck on the marshy ground, that is worked at present. The process of obtaining this rock is called mining; but, when it is under water, it smore properly fishing, as from eight to twenty feet of water cover the stratum at high tide. I judge that the clay bad on which the phosphate ock lies was a pasture ground for large mastodons that grazed to and fro at will over the marshy ground as the tide obbed and flowed. The fossil remains of sharks, clams, oysters, and mastodons are scattered throughout the

phosphate formation.

When the value of this rock was first discovered, things looked gloomy in the black district, composed of the Sex Islands. The ne-groes, flushed with political power and debauched with plunder stolen from the white people of the State, were slowly drifting into a state of semi-barbarism on these abandoned islands. The decent white men were leaving the district. It looked as though the fairest portion of South Carolina was to be abandoned to the devotees of Voodooism, and would become a wilderness. The discovery of the value of the rock as a fortilizer arrested the movement, which many well-informed men still con-sider to be inevitable, and slowly the ebb of civilization was arrested; gradually the current of negro religious thought changed, and the blacks realized that freedom meant the right to work for themselves. Northern capital, styled foreign capital by the South Carolina Bourbons developed the mines, or rock fish-eries. It is due to Northern and English capital and enterprise that this industry, yet in its infancy, exists.

There are various methods of obtaining the rock. Little scows, capable of carrying about ten tons and manned by a negro crew, have ten fons and manned by a negro crew, have been greatly employed in the past, and are still used to some extent. These scows are rowed or poled to the selected spot and there anchored. The negroes, using long-handled tongs similar to oyster tongs, only heavier and stronger, fish for the phosphate rock as though tonging for cyclers. They are able to obtain such phoses of rock as may have been broken loose by the strong currents constantly swirting in tide-water rivers, and occasionally they can detach pioces from the unbroken pavement. They are paid from \$1.50 to \$2 per ing in tide-water rivers, and occasionally they can detach pioess from the unicroken pavennent. They are paid from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton for the undried rock delivered on the deek of the company employing them. A ten of undried rock weights 2.500 nounds. It can be readily seen that this method of tonging up the loose bits of rock and trying to detach other pieces from the main pavenent, when they were covered by sixteen foot of water, would not be long pursued. Lighters were lost tongs were broken, and though roughly made, they are covered by patents and are netually expensive toos. Various mechanical devices were tried some of them exceedingly expensive with different degrees of success and full mre. The most of these devices were emping modifications of the devices were enuming modifications of the devices were enuming modifications of the devices were enuming. The main difference was in strongetiening and increasing the weight of the scoop or disper, and applying the power a little differently so as to make the motion a prying instead of a scooping one, and in the omologment of more powerful machinery. This modified dredge works well and is by many of the physical ficiency works well and is by many of the physical ficiency works well and is by many at the physical ficiency works well and is by many at the process of the depart of the depart of the scooping one, and the best devices yet invented. The barge currying this dispers a strong and heavily timbered. It is an heavy from the box and stern. When all the tree within reached the dispers has been seconed up, the scooped on, the sanched position reached, the lines are dispersed and the barge devices well in the rock within reached the dispers has been seconed and the barge devices within the reached of the long wide wealth of the first are longer of the long wide wealth of the device within the reached of the long wide wealth of the devices within the reach of the long wide wealth of the device within the reached of the long wide wealth of the device within t

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Higher grades are obtained by mixing bone dust, cottonseed meal, and other high grade fertilizers with the ground rock.

The phosphate rock that is to be shipped from these ports is washed clean of all sand and muck and then dried. It is washed by being thrown into a concave trough, slightly inclined, in which an endless serew ever turning forces the phosphates upward. At the upper end of the trough a heavy stream of water enters, being pumped up from the river or bay. The turning of the serew loosens the material thrown into the trough and allows the water to work freely on the sand and muck sticking to the phosphates and washing them away, while the larger pieces of rock, unable to pass under the flanges of the screw, are forced unward in a heaving column. The phosphates are discharged into an inclined screen, and there whatever sand or muck may have been held by the moving mass of rocks is washed off by another stream of water, and falls through the screen into a trough and is carried to the river bank and discharged into the tirying house, empty cars taking their place under the discharging spouts. In the drying room are four bins, each holding about eight hundred tons. These bins have perforated from pipes running across them. These pipes are in short sections, and it together like gas mains. They are placed in position as the phosphates are dumped into a bind by the pipes connect with an oven similar to a hot-blast oven of an iron furnace. The bin being filled with ore, and the perforated pipes being properly connected with the horary oven, the blowing engine begins work, and the heated air is blown into the mass of wet trocks. In from twelve to twenty days the phosphates are thoroughly dried and are ready for shipment. The loss in drying is about twenty per cent.

The weekly pay a reyalty of one dollar per ton. Exclusive right to mine under the waters of any tract are no longer granted. Thus far in 1882 some 140,000 tons of the rock have been fished up. The royally on this amounts of rock amounts to abou Higher grades are obtained by mixing bone dust, cottonseed meal, and other high grade

# THE SUNK LANDS OF ARKANSAS.

A Frenk of the Earthquake of 1812-Pen and Ink Sketches of a Lowisad Paradise. KENNETT, Mo., Dec. 10,-The Sunk Lands, in southeastern Missourl and northeastern Arkansas, are a sort of terra incognita. The average newspaper reader knows more of either Central Africa or Central Asia. The country was formerly as beautiful and fer-Rolling prairies were shaded by heavy forests and traversed by two beautiful streams, the Little and St. Francois Rivers. The rivers still exist, but the general face of the country was marvellously changed by the great earthquake of 1811-12. These streams, instead of meandering through rolling prairies and primeval forests, now keep their tortuous courses by a chain of lakes and swamps of cypress and tupelo gum, draped artistically with elk vine and gray moss. It is a paradise of lowland scenery, from which millions of photographic views might be taken, leaving millions more of

equal beauty untouched.

The Sunk Lands proper are 120 miles long and average 60 miles wide. They are diver-sified with beautiful lakes, rolling praiand average so miles wide. They are diversified with beautiful lakes, rolling prairies, and dense forests. The lakes contain much open water, and vary in depth from five to thirty feet. Some are covered with forests of cypress and tupelo gum, festooned with moss and vines. While canoeing your way over these weird timber-grown lakes long vistas neath overarching trees and vines open up to view, and in the dim distance, seemingly miles away, so marvelfous is the perspective, the waters of some open lake are tremulous with sunbeams.

These timbered lakes are a favorite resort for trappers and hunters. They annually capture thousands of dollars worth of furs. Otters, beavers, raccoons, opossums, and muskrats are trapped by the hundreds. Fine game fish are also caught here. You can take the black and Southern bass on a fly the trout and silver fish, the sun perch, and the silver side perch, the last the prefilest and gamest fish I ever saw. I have caught them weighing two and a half nounds, and black bass and trout weighing from five to seven pounds. Catfish have been taken weighing ninety pounds, and gars elseven feet long have been killed in these lakes.

The land is unusually fertile. Large farms under cutivation yield immense crops of corn, cotton, wheat, rye, oats, sorghum, potatoes, and other vogetaloes; vet to a stranger the

THE PAY OF PLAYERS.

Some Idea of the Salaries Received by Actor and Actresses-First-class Companies.

From the St. Louis Globe Democrat. There are 40,000 people in this country who re wage-workers and whose toil by day and night, outside of enriching about 4,500 other individuals, is meant only to fill the rest of mankind with delight, and represents no result more permanent or tangible than the fleeting sunshine of a smile or the vapor of a joy that has filled a human heart. Yot, according to a recent article published in a New York dramatic paper, the work of this small army calls for the payment of at least \$32,000,000 an-

can be not be payment of an east \$52,000,000 and to the profess in each year, and during this time their offorts being millions of dollars to the them. The Naw York juppe, already referred to has the following amont this subject:

"A guide published has year gives a total of about 4.500 theatres that kept open their doors for an average of forty weeks. Taking the poer attraction with the star that fills the theatre to overflowing, the average receipts would be about \$150 for each theatre, or \$475,000 paid every night for annusement through a total for one week of \$4,000.000 or for the entire season of forty weeks, \$162,000.00, not each to eaunting matiness. Taking then, an industry that brings in over \$192,000.000 in round numbers during the season, the neatly dressed men that are said to hang around the square. (Union square, New York) are the men that control or pull the wires and set the machinery in motion. These figures are, after all, but application, the summer mouths are managers and actors, and apart from the monstrous figures of the above kind that are bublished now and then there's little general knowledge of their method of business, or the rewards they write method of business, or the rewards they will be summer mouths are managers and actors, and apart from the menstrous figures of the above kind that are published now and then there's little general knowledge of their method of business, or the rewards they obtain or the misfortunes that fail to their let while their working season insts. Occasionally an town aroesars in print to the effect that I fail in their working season, which she didn't, and that Christine Nilsson will get \$4,000 for each evening's singing during the American tour she is about to enter upon, which she didn't, and that Christine Nilsson will get \$4,000 for each evening's singing during the American tour she is about to enter upon, which she didn't, and that Great army of histories for each evening when the professions who are not subject to so much public servainess of them

actors and accresses are obliged not only to pay their expenses out of their salaries, but must have complete wardrobes. In the case of a leading lady, like Mrs. Forsyth, in a lexitional company, her wardrobes, let company, her wardrobes well company, her wardrobes well company, her wardrobes well company, her wardrobes well company and sometimes he must have several. An actor like Collier, playing opposite parts to John McCullough, must dress well, and his wardrobe cannot have cost less than \$1.20. Common cotton tights cost from \$3.75 to \$60 a pair; silk stockings, \$15; silk tights, \$22 to \$22; sample, \$5 and \$10; silk tights, \$22 to \$22; sample, \$5 and \$10; silk tights, \$22 to \$22; sample, \$5 and \$10; silk tights, \$22 to \$22; sample, \$5 and \$10; silk tights, \$20 to \$20 to \$10; silk tights, \$20 to \$20 to \$10; silk tights, \$20 to \$10;

THE GLOVES IN NEW REALAND.

The Last Glove Fight of Jem Mace Prior to

From the New York Clipper. Below we present particulars of a glove Below we present particulars of a glove contest in which "the eleverest man in the world." Jem Mace, and one George Belcher engaged at Christehurch, New Zealand, on Oct. 28. It is evident from the account that Mace, notwithstanding that he is now past 51 years of age, is still a very active man, and has lost none of the science for which he many years are became remarkable, which he is seemingly quite as quick with eye and hand as of yere. No doubt he could have performed on his opponent in a way which would have rendered the contest briefer than it was, for judging from this dipping from the Springly Hubblin of an issue previous to the affair Belcher is not a man of much renown as a boxer, his principal claim to consideration as Mace's systering companion probably being his size:

where the property of the control of